

THE CHAIRMAN: Any other delegate desire to speak against?

Delegate Lloyd Taylor.

DELEGATE L. TAYLOR: Mr. Chairman, fellow delegates, I would like to make a brief statement against the amendment. I want to say that when we gave a tax break to agricultural uses of land, we were giving a subsidy to a special class of Maryland citizens. I shall read just two paragraphs from a *Yale Law Journal* article by Charles Wright. He said, "Analogous to welfare payments for individuals who cannot manage independently in the economy are subsidies to business. Agriculture is subsidized to help it survive against better organized and less competitive sectors of the economy, and the shipping industry is given a dole because of its inability to compete with foreign lines. Local airlines are also on the dole. So are other major industries, notably housing. Still others, such as the railroads, are eagerly seeking help. Government also supports many non-business activities, in such areas as scientific research, health, and education. Total federal subsidies for 1964 were expected to be just under eight and a half billion dollars."

"Dependence creates a vicious circle of dependence. It is as hard for a business to give up government help as it is for an individual to live on a reduced income. And when one sector of the economy is subsidized, others are forced to seek comparable participation. This is true of geographical areas; government contracts can fundamentally influence the economy of a region. It is also true of different components of the economy. If one form of transportation is subsidized, other types of transportation may be compelled to seek subsidies. When some occupations are subsidized, others, which help to pay the bill, find themselves disadvantaged as a class. Thus, it is not strange to find musicians seeking a subsidy, perhaps to pay food bills that are made artificially high because of another subsidy."

We find in the State of Maryland and throughout this country ship lines and airlines are subsidized by the government. We find the housing industry subsidized by the government, and, my friend, Delegate Koger, will find that the insurance industry benefits from subsidies of the government. We have put in a subsidy of the farmers of this State. Therefore, under this constitutional principle we should and must provide economic opportunity for the people

who are in need, and if we can do this for one class of citizens we can do it for all classes of citizens.

I sponsored an amendment that would provide a certain amount of rights and economic benefits to all citizens and that includes not only the poor, but the middle class. For instance, when I worked for the welfare department, we helped people who worked every day. They were in need of assistance to pay their hospital bills, and I remember talking to a woman whose husband earned \$15,000 as an engineer, and she needed help to pay for a relative in a state hospital. We subsidize people every day in the State of Maryland in the area of hospital care and these are people who are working. They have to pay hospital bills. They take from their rent and food money. This principle has been established in the State of Maryland. If we can help the working people in this state who are working, and subsidize them with hospital benefits, I am sure we can do it for all citizens, and I want to say briefly —

(Second Vice-President William James assumed the Chair.)

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Your time has expired.

DELEGATE L. TAYLOR: I want to finish my statement because in a few years we will be paying a hundred dollars a day for hospital bills and how many people can afford this? The State of Maryland will have to assist these people whether they are working or not working and these are not only low income people.

DELEGATE JAMES (presiding): Does anyone wish to speak?

Delegate Adkins.

DELEGATE ADKINS: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I will be very brief.

The aims and aspirations of this proposal have been a spur to mankind's progress for a thousand years. We have not accomplished the aims and objects of this proposal, and I suggest to you that we cannot mandate the General Assembly of this State to do in any session of the forthcoming General Assembly what mankind has not been able to do throughout this entire period.

Worthy as these objects are, I suggest to you that to put this in this Constitution will be in a sense to mislead the people of this State into thinking that we have done something for them which each delegate in